## Evening Telegraph

(SUNDATS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870.

HARD WARE, ETC., AT HARRISBURG. As we remarked a few days ago, in commenting on the expenses of the last Legislature, as shown by the Auditor-General's report, we were unable to detect any mention of sugar and lemons, but were confronted by the captions of "hardware" and "merchandise," in addition to the inevitable and mysterious "etc." That lemons and sugar were consumed in considerable quantity by the members during the memorable session of 1869, we are torced to believe. The lemons, at least, figure in the daily reports of the proceedings, and nothing is more natural than to suppose that the people of the State, who sent the members to Harrisburg to have as good a time as they could possibly have in squeezing the juice out of lemons and everything else that is juicy, were permitted to foot the lemon bill. And if the lemons, why not the sugar? And if both, why not the accessories which alone make lemons and sugar either palatable or desirable? We can conceive of nothing more repugnant to the legislative mind than the farce of the Hon. Sam. Josephs running across the street to a grocery to buy, with his own money, a lemon, every time his playful fancy might prompt him to hurl one at the head of one of his colleagues. We are, therefore, forced to believe that the lemons and the sugar and the accessories have been actually charged to the people, and the charge swamped out by some such device as an entry of "hardware" or " merchandise."

On this theory alone can we satisfactorily account for the presence of the "hardware" entry in the very edifying account which was spread before our readers on Saturday last. A suggestion of penknives is as frivolous as it is far-fetched. Penknives are not hardware in legislative parlance, but stationery, which includes not only pocket cutlery, but suspenders, tooth-brushes, fancy soaps, patent leather gaiters, Bologna sausages, dried orange peel, toothpicks, lampposts, hoop-skirts, and every other variety of small ware which Mrs. Toodles would have bid in at an auction as being a handy thing to have in the house. Moreover, the "hardware" item is confined to the account of the lower house alone; and does anybody for a moment imagine that a Senator has not as frequent use for a penknife or any of the other trifles above enumerated as a member of the other branch of the Legislature? The sum total, too, is ridiculously small, when we rememwhittle away at a job before they can bring the pith of it to the surface. The penknife hypothesis would give but two knives to each member, even supposing that an article of this character costing but \$2.50 would find favor in a legislative mind. The lemons and the sugar must, therefore, be concealed from the vulgar gaze under the disguise of "hardware" and "merchandise," and we claim no small degree of credit for having exposed this little trick of our law-makers.

As to the frequent repetition of the term "etc.," there is no difficulty involved. The "merchandise" and "hardware" items of the two houses foot up a total of only \$2224.46 for one of the most exhaustively laborious sessions on record. Rating lemons at three cents a piece-a very low rate, we take it, for Harrisburg-the entire sum would give but 464 dozen lemons during the session to each member of the Senate and House, without making any allowance whatever to the pasters and folders and other lemon squeezers who are drawn to Harrisburg by the assembling of the Legislature. The accessories-a mild term for something quite the reverse of mild -by which the lemons were rendered palatable are therefore to be strung along under the comprehensive "etc's," the total being eked out by a few tons of pocket cutlery which did not reach Harrisburg until after the stationery account was closed. The more bulky pieces of cutlery-probably the lamp-posts and tooth-picks-were too cumbersome to be carried home by the members themselves when they dispersed at the end of the session, but were sent to their different addresses by express, in which plausible way is the trifle of \$138.85 for "freight on goods sent to members during the recess" to be accounted for. The suggestion that this item embraced the expense of forwarding several cakes of perfumed soap to the families of each of the members is an erroneous one, as the entire saponaceous supply of the session was left, according to credible authority, at Harris-

The account of legislative expenses contains some other items which are deserving of comment, but none, we believe, which require explanation. Purdon, Zeigler, Smull, and Beitel were distributed at the opening of the session, according to the custom, entailing the trifling expense of \$2614. It is very essential that each old member, as well as each new comer, should present himself with a fresh copy of these valuable manuals as often as possible. They are subjected to the very hardest sort of hard usage, especially the "Purdon," the pages of which containing the definitions of and punishments inflicted for petty and grand larceny and conspiracy to eneat and defraud get so obscured by constant thumbing as to be absolutely unintelligible after a few weeks. If the members could not have access to clean copies of this work, they might possibly be guilty of going a little too far, and wind up in the Harris-

bers, and still harder on the common run of criminals therein confined.

ABROGATION OF THE INCOME TAX THE popular feeling against a continuance of unnecessarily heavy internal revenue taxation centralizes in an eager desire for the abrogation of the income tax. Whether other measures of relief are or are not granted, the people confidently expect that inquisitorial examinations into their private affairs will cease after the present year; and Congressmen who desire a renomination and reelection must be especially active and determined in their opposition to this odious and unjust method of raising revenue. All that the nation needs its industry and wealth will cheerfully contribute, but insult is added to oppression when an unnecessary exposure private affairs is demanded, and when every business man is compelled to proclaim to the world the exact measure of his wealth or the depth of his poverty. The tax is, at best, of doubtful constitutionality. It was originally imposed only as a temporary war measure, and it has been submitted to up to this time mainly on account of the confident belief that it would expire by limitation after the present year. If a Republican Congress resolves to continue it, in the present condition of the national finances. when it is manifestly unnecessary, thousands of voters will abandon the Republican party on this question alone, and the Republican nominees in all close districts will be defeated. It is bad enough to make unnecessary additions to the burden of taxation, but it is unpardonable to adjust these burdens in an oppressive and vitally injurious manner. Let Congress beware of the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. NEXT to the public schools, the public libraries are entitled to the consideration of our citizens as a means of education and oulture, and on account of the potent influences they exert in the cause of religion, virtue, and morality. That they do exert such influences cannot be disputed; and the promotion of their efficiency and the extension of their facilities are matters that are of moment to the entire community, and concern a vast number besides the comparatively limited coteries of stockholders and subscribers. A great free public library like the noble institution in Boston is what we would desire to see in this city; but there seems to be no prospect that the present generation will see anything of the kind; and it is gratifying to know that the liberal and public-spirited manner in which the Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries are conducted does much towards supplying the place of such an institution.

Both of our great public libraries are now before the public with measures that will greatly affect their future welfare, and in which they are entitled to the support of all classes who desire to see their prosperity promoted. The Philadelphia Library Company has purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Locust and Juniper streets, as the site of a new building. The lot is one hundred and ber how often members are called upon to ten by two hundred and forty feet, and is large enough for all the requirements of the library. The purchase of this site will give the library the central location that is desired for it, and it will yet be retired from the noise and bustle of our crowded thoroughfares, affording students the quiet and exclusion that they long for. The purchase of this lot was a judicious measure that ought to prove satisfactory both to the stockholders and the public, especially as it will not interfere with the application of Dr. Rush's bequest to the erection of the Ridgway Library at Broad and Christian streets. How far the Philadelphia Library Company will be able to control the management of the Ridgway Library we are unable to say, but it is reported that the purchase of the lot was made with the entire consent of Dr. Rush's executor, and that an application will be made to the Legislature for the Philadelphia Library Company to accept the Rush bequest and act simply as trustees of the fund, and to follow out the conditions of the will by erecting the Ridg-

way Library at Broad and Christian streets. The Mercantile Library Company has under consideration two propositions that were offered at the meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last, and which will be brought up for final consideration at a special meeting to be held about the 1st of February. These are to keep the library open until 11 o'clock in the evening, and to open it on Sundays. This last is a very important measure, that is deserving of the candid and dispassionate consideration of those who will be called upon to decide as to its propriety and expediency. We certainly hope that it will be consented to by a large majority of the stockholders, as we honestly believe that it is a measure in the interests of morality and religion. There will be a decided opposition, doubtless, on the part of persons who will be unable to look at the subject but from one point of view, but we think that a great majority of those who are disposed to object would be satisfied if the reading-rooms of the library were to be thrown open on Sundays during the usual hours to all well-behaved persons, and no books given out or taken in. This would obviate the necessity for the strendance of any of the employes of the library, except some person to take care of the rooms and prevent damage to the property. There are crowds of young men in this as in every other large city who do not know what to do with themselves on Sunday. Even if disposed to go to church, but a portion of their time is filled up in that manner, and a great portion of Sunday is almost of necessity passed in that listless idleness that is one of the strongest temptations to vice. It would, perhaps, be better if all men were religiously disposed, but unfortunately all men are not, and it is a question worthy of consideration whether of the many thousands who cannot be tempted to go to church, a portion, at least, cannot be induced to avail themselves of the

facilities for mental and moral improvement

burg jail, which would be hard on the mem- | offered by such an institution as the Mercan- | tile Library. By throwing open its doors on Sunday this valuable institution will very largely increase its usefulness, and give it a higher claim than ever to the regards of the citizens of Philadelphia. We ask those who may at first thought be disposed to offer objections to this measure, to consider it in all its bearings before coming to a decision, and we believe that they will think as we do, that it will result in benefits to the community the extent of which can scarcely be estimated.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. THE proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the prospective ratification of which has caused such tribulation in the Democratic camp, now lacks the assent of but two States to render it a part of the fundamental law of the land. It will be remembered that the measure encountered not a little tribulation in Congress before t'assumed a shape that commanded the assent of both houses. After the passage of a proposed amend ment, embodying its prime features in different shapes, by each house, the end of the Fortieth Congress drew near, and the measure was in jeopardy. With the exit of Andrew Johnson, the two-thirds working majority in the lower house was to disappear, and the fact that but a single week remained of the session when a conference committee reported the final proposition to both houses, caused the friends of a more extreme measure to rally around this one as being the best they could then get, and, weak as it was, infinitely better than nothing. The compromise was reported to Congress on the 25th of February, 1869, and read as follows:-Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to en-

ce this article by appropriate legislation. On the 25th of February, the House of Representatives adopted the report of the conference committee by a vote of 143 year to 43 pays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 29 year to 13 navs. Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, alone voting with the Democratic Senators, not because he was opposed to the amendment, but because, in his spasmodic zeal in behalf of extreme Republican doctrines, he regarded the measure in that shape as imperfect and unequal to the requirements of the times. Kansas was the first State to ratify the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, 1869; but its zeal was something like that of Senator Fowler, and in the heats with which it attempted to give its assent, it neglected to see that the wording of the second section was perfect. In the case of Missouri, which passed resolutions of ratification on March 1, a similar degree of haste caused the omission of the entire second section. Missouri, however, has since rectified the effects of her haste, and the Senate of Kansas has done the same, with the certainty that the House will soon follow: so that the list of States. which have thus far passed affirmatively upon the

proposed amendment stands as follow	78:
	When Rathfield,
Alabama	Nov. 16, 1869
Arkansus	
Connecticut	
Florida	June 14, 1869
Illinois	March 5, 1862
Indians	
Iowa	
Kansas	
Louislana	
Maine	March 11, 1869
Massachusetts	March 12, 1869
Michigan	March 5, 1869
Minnesota	Jan. 14, 1876
Mississtppt	Jan. 15, 1870
Missouri	Jan. 19, 1870
Nevada	March 1, 1869
New Hampshire	July 1, 1869
New York	. April 14, 1869
North Carolina	. March 4, 1869
Pennsylvania	. march 25, 1869
Rhode IslandSouth Carolina	Jan. 18, 1870
Vermoni.	. march 11, 1869
Virginia	Oct 13, 1869
West Virginia	March 7 1962
Wisconsin	March 9 1940
This gives a total of twenty-six Stat	
thirty-seven altogether, and the asse	nt of twenty.
eight is needed to make the amends	nent a part of
the Constitution. By the following	ng States the
amendment has been rejected, out an	d out :-
	When Rejected

man and a second of the second of the		When Rejected
Delaware		March 18, 1869,
		Jan. 4, 1870.
		March 17, 1869.
Kentucky	***********	March 12, 1869,
Ohio		
		Nov. 16, 1862.
By the following	States, six is	number, no action
has as yet been tal		

California. New Jersey. Maryland, Oregon. Nebraska, Texas.

The Senate of Iowa ratified the amendment yesterday, and the House votes upon the question today, with no chance to doubt the result, and we have accordingly included this State in the list of those whose affirmative action is complete. The Senate of Ohio also ratified the amendment on January 14, by a vote of 19 to 18. In the lower house the Democrats are making an earnest effort to defeat the measure, but as the Republicans have a majority of three there can be but little doubt of the result, and when the vote is taken, as it may possibly be to-day, the action of the preceding Legislature will unquestionably be reversed. Nebraska is certain to act affirmatively, and Texas is required to do so before her full restoration to the Union. This will give twenty-nine States, or one more than is needed to render the proposed amendment a part of the furidamental law of the land. It is also quite probable that Georgia will be required to reverse her negative action before she can convince Congress and the nation that she intends to comply in good faith with the Reconstruction acts. Of favorable action by California there is but little hope at present, and the same may be said of Oregon, while Maryland and New Jersey are hope-lessly arrayed against the measure, measure and the former is likely to remain so. The Democrats, however, are in hopes of defeating the proposed amendment by unsettling the action of New York and Indiana. The former State, on January 4, passed resolutions rescinding the action taken in April hast. As there was some informality in communicating this first action to the State department, it is barely possible that her vote will be recorded in the negative, but without endangering the success of the amendment. The Legislature of Indiana, in May of last year, ratified the amendment after nearly all the Democratic members had tendered their resignations and withdrawn from the two houses in order to prevent its ratification. It is, therefore, contended by the opponents of the amendment that no quorum was present in either house when the vote was taken, and that the ratification by Indiana is void. The friends the measure, however, contend that these withdrawals did not leave either house without a quorum, as that depends upon the actual number of members at the time the action is taken. and not upon the number which would constitute a full house in both branches. This view will undoubtedly be sustained, and before the present session of Congress adjourns it will doubtless be able. by the complete ratification of the proposed amendment, to inaugurate the legislation contemplated by the second section.

THE GOLD-MINING INDUSTRY Of California during the year 1869, as reviewed in the San Francisco papers, presents no important change, except a slight decline in placer productions, the precise nount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasure exports were \$37,287,117, and the receipts were \$51,226,769, including about \$12,000,000 from Nevada, \$4,132,055 imports and \$3,042,540 brought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idaho. One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years. The consumption of dynam, or giant powder, and the employment of single-hand drills, have been gaining ground steadily; and, in some kinds of rock they have enabled the mine

owners to make important reductions in the expense of extraction. In May there was an excitement at Grass Valley in consequence of the formation of a league among the miners to prevent others from working for less than \$3 50 per day, and from using dynamite. The leaguers repeatedly used violence against those who refused to obey their rules, but they found public opinion against them, and they disavowed a resort to force. Quiet has now been restored, and in most of the mines there is no opposition to the dynam. There is a fair prospect that the gold production of 1870 will be larger than that

## OBITUARY.

Hon. James S. Green. of Missouri, ex-United States Senator, died on Tuesday last at St. Louis, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was born in Pauquier county, Virginia, on the 38th of February, 1817. His parents were poor, and were only able to give him the elements of a common English education as a start in the world, When about nineteen years of age he removed to Alabama, and in the subsequent year he emigrated to Missouri, where he continued to reside for the balance of his life. He commenced the study of the law, and in 1840 he was admitted to the bar, where his talents and industry soon gained him a lucrative practice. He also began to make his mark as a politician, and in 1844 he was a Presidential elector. In 1845 he was a member of the convention held for the revision of the Constitution of Missouri, and he was elected a member of Congress in 1846, serving two terms. By the appointment of the Governor of the State he argued before the Supreme Court a boundary case, in which Missouri was interested, and added to his reputation as an able advocate. In 1849 he was an opponent of the late Thomas H. Benton, and stumped the State against him. In 1843 President Pierce appointed him to be Charge d'Affaires and subsequently Minister Resident at Bogota, New Granada, and in 1856 he was again elected a member of the House of Representatives, but before taking his seat the Missouri Legislature chose him to represent the State in the United States Senate, where he remained until 1861. During the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress he was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Territories, and at the commencement of the second session of the same Congress he was chosen chairman of the Committee on Territories.

At the outbreak of the Rebeillon Senator Green seems to have had secession proclivities, but he disappeared from sight after the commencement of the contest, and he has almost been forgotten. He was a man of good abilities, but not of such decided talents as to make any mark as a statesman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For add	litional Special Antices see the Insid	le Pages.
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ANNIVERSARY OF THE MER-CHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the AUADEMY OF MUSIC.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Fobruary 2, at 7% o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Rev. J. L. WITHEROW, Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, GEURGE H. STUART, Esq.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassier.

The orchestra will be under the direction to the land Hassier.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E., corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 618 Market street, No. 118 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McPARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI A Special Meeting of the Association will be held at the LECTURE ROOM of the High School building, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 29, 1870, on busi-ness of great importance. Members are earnestly invited to attend. By order of the Board of Managers.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADRIPHIA.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the lith inst. Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfort, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

Ata meeting of the Board of Directors, held this description. of this Bank.
Ata meeting of the Beard of Directors, held this day,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President,
and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
Arrangements have been made for consolidating and
diliting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE
REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the
NATIONAL KXOHANGE BANK will, as a separate
association, go into liquidation at the close of business
on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and
its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to
the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed
to its banking-house, at Nos. 50% and \$11 OHRSNUT
Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will
be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after
the 15th inst. Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of The Company of the Republic.

the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. ROWLAND, Jr., President.

1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President. NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-PUBLIC.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Rhawn,
Alfred Day,
Howard Hinchman,
William M. Soylert,
Charles Richardsen,
J. Barlow Moothed,
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected
President.

J. P. MUMFORD,
Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA TIONAL BANK.

At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:

Edwin M. Lewis,
John Ashhurst.
Anthony J. Antelo.
Benjamin A. Farnham.
Lindley kmyth.
Richard C. Dale.
Johua B. Lippincott.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M.
LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 14 & W. RUEHTON, Jr., Cashier.

At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the lith inst. the following gentleman were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year—Hon. A. G. Cattell.

S. T. Canby.
H. Craig.
H. Craig.

Caraud. Escosura, Haseltine,

Amberg,

Soyer,

Loyeun. Arnold.

Loray.

Reimer,

Toussaint,

Fauvelet.

Hamilton,

Hillemacher

Roszczenoski.

Schueauele,

Nicholson.

Peorus,

Accord,

Subject-

Caudron,

LOT ACADEMY

Bensell,

Klein.

for years.

Carolus.

Fairre.

Ramsey.

Weber, Becker,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY

EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No.

1125 CHESNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles

F. Haseltine, owing to his going to

Europe on business, together with a

private collection, to be sold without

reserve. The largest and most im-

portant sale offered in Philadelphia

Sale to commence at 71 o'clock each

Hilgers,

OF MUSIC

Lattereth, Schaeffels,

GREAT ART SALE.

Kusamanne. Mackeldy. Baggio, Schuelton, Hamman, Kachmerer, Chavet. Herbathoffer A. Achenback, Lambdin, Coomans, Irving. Goupil, Sonntag, Baumgartner.

Plassan.

Brondel,

evening. B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer. Herrog, Now on Exhibition day and evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut Street. Sonderman, Verboeckhoven. Moulinet. Lejoune, Tour. Seignac.

> Jungheim, Dansaert.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SECOND SERIES. OPENING SALE OF SRASON TICKETS TO DAY. ORDER OF THE LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31. WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. R. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM OURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Oivil Service."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 31.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 5 cents; Reserved Scats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, \$5.

Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DIOKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will commence on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, at GOULD'S, No. 22 OHESNUT Street, and will be continued until the end of the present week, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to any of the single lecture will begin on MONDAY MORNING, January 24. 120 tf ANNUAL LECTURES OF THE WEST PEWN SQUARE ACADEMY.

"History and Literature," Dr. Robert H. Labberton.
"Archetypes," George Dana Boardman, D. D.
"Comparative Anatomy," Edward D. Cope, M. D.
"Astronomy," Stophen Alexander, LL. D., Princeton.
"Geology," Professor Arnold Gurgot, Princeton.
"Light and Electricity," Professor Henry Morton, Ph. D. Ph. D. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., will lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clook, on "Archetypes." Tickets, 50 cents.

BOY CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DENTRAL PRESBITEMAN CHURCH,
BIGHTH and CHERRY Streets—Rev. A. REED,
D. D., Pastor.—Union services will be held on this (Wednesday) Evening, and on Thursday Evening, at 1% o'clock.
The First Presbyterian Church, Rev. HERRIOK JOHNSUN, D. D., Pastor, and the Pins Street Church, Rev. R.
H. ALLEN, D. D., Pastor, will unite in these services.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN
OHURON, NINETERNTH and GREEN Streets.
Preaching this evening at 71% o'clock, in the Lecture
Room of this Church, by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, of
New York.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. At an election held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn, Robert Pearce,

John F. Smith, George A West,
Kdward B. Orne,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Charles Stokes,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,
Charles Richardson was unanimously re-elected President,
William H. Rhawn Vice President, and

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PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH
DELAWARE Arenue.
PRILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER OENT: upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1899, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be rescuence. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer,

OLOTHING.

Sensible Clothes

Sensible People

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRICES are the lowest. The lowest scale of prices for good Clothing at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Sensible Prices.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PROPLE are the people who go to Rockhill & Wilson's to buy their clothing. No such Clothing in town as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MOST SENSIBLE CLOTHES are the clothes which are made of such choice materials, and with such perfection of finish, at the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ALL THE SENSIBLE PROPLE Are invited to come and buy SENSIBLY MADE CLOTHES

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA

COMMON SENSE PRICES,

BARCAINS CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS......\$19 816 EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

PERNSYLVANIA COMPANY

INSURANCES ON LIVES

CRANTING ANNUITIES. Publish in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the

following statement of their ASSETS on the First of December, 1869.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Fifty-Seventh Annual Statement.

8355,613-00

799,146 %8 1,296,384 %8 49,036 %4 3,637 48

180,865-48

83,257,984'44

Real Retate, Office Building, Buck Road property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents...... Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property.....Loans, with ample collaterals...... Oity Warrants......Life interests..... Leans and Stocks as per list below. Cost......\$4,810,948'63

List of Stocks and Loans, Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and

apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law in any event liable for its obligati

\$63,500 U. S. Ragistored 5 per cont., 1881

550 U. S. Ragistored, July, 1885

8,560 U. S. Ragistored, May, 1893

24,300 U. S. Registored, May, 1893

24,300 U. S. Registored, Nov., 1865

80,600 U. S. Registored, Nov., 1865

80,000 Penna, 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25

30,000 Penna, War Ioan

11,000 Penna, Per cent.

26,000 N. Jersey 6 per cent., coupon.

106,400 Phila, 6 per cent., coupon.

2,000 Allegheny County 5 per cent.

coupon. 2000 Allegheny County S per cent.

coupon.

222 67 Allegheny County S per cent.

60,000 Penna RR, debenture.

40,000 Penna RR, debenture.

40,000 Penna RR, second meet.

20,000 Mamilton County, Ohio...

8,000 Mamilton County, Ohio...

8,000 Mamilton County, Ohio...

8,000 Mamilton County, Ohio...

8,000 Phila, and Erie 5 per cent.

20,000 Junction RR, 6a.

28,000 Sunbury and Krie 7 per cent.

8,000 Kunira and W. 5 per cent.

5,000 Harrisburg, P., M. J. and L. 6

per cent.

20,000 Lehigh Coal and N., 1884.

20,000 Lehigh Couvertible.

62,000 Lehigh Coal and N., 1884.

2,000 Cam and Amboy, July, 1875.

2,000 Cam and Amboy, April, 1875.

20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent.

3,000 Belvidere and Delaware RR, 1887.

21,122-28 Cheanagaske, and Delaware

71,172 68 Chesapeaks and Delaware Canal 6 per cent
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7s.
1,000 Lehigh Valley 6 per cent.
20,000 West Pennsylvania RR. 6 per 23,000 Bloomsburg and Lackswanns

cent.

23,000 Bloomsburg and Lackawanna
78.
15,000 Cleveland and M. First Mort.
5,000 Cleveland and M. Third Mort.
10,0.0 Schuyl. Nav. 608, 1872.
600 Schuyl. Nav. 608 Lean.
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co.
12,000 Youghingbeny Coal H. 10 per cent.
18,000 Steubenylle and Indiana 6 per cent.
17,000 Tennessee 5 per cent.
17,000 Tennessee 6 per cent.
112 shares Commacreial National Bank
304 shares Far. and Mech. Nat. Bank
161 shares Poliakelphia Nat. Bank
161 shares Poliakelphia Nat. Bank
162 shares Nat. State Bank.
163 shares Nat. State Bank
164 shares North Fenna RR
24 shares North Fenna RR
24 shares Mountain Coal and
1ron Company.
Shares Locust Mountain Coal and
1ron Company.
Shares Ind. Co. North America.
61 shares Ind. Co. North America.
61 shares Ind. Co. North America.
61 shares Ind. Co. North America.

CHARLES DUTILH. WILLIAM B. HILL,

AUTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 18, 1976. At the annual election, held on the 17th inst., the fellowng named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year Joshus B. Lippincott,

Henry J. Williams. William S. Vaux, John R. Wuchsrer, S. Morris Wain, Charles H. Hutchinson,

Lindley Smyth, George A. Wood, Alexander Biddle, Charles S. Lowis.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHAS. DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. 120 thatustip WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

GROOERIES, ETO.

SHERRY WINES.

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES

CHOICE SHERRY.

PRICES REDUCED BY THE CASE OR DEMI-JOHN.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

PHILADELPHIA.